

Administration Report
of the
Manipur State
for the year

1908-1909



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MANIPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1908-1909.

BY

W. A. COSGRAVE

VICÉ-PRÉSIDENT MANIPUR STATE COUNCIL



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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

No. 3559P.

FROM

R. B. HUGHES-BULLER, Esq.,

OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN

BENGAL AND ASSAM,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Shillong, the 6th July 1909.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the report on the Administration of the Manipur State for the year 1908-1909.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. B. HUGHES-BULLER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.



ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
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FOR THE YEAR
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CHAPTER I.
GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The State of Manipur lies between latitude $24^{\circ} 35'$ and $24^{\circ} 48'$ north and longitude $93^{\circ} 10'$ and $94^{\circ} 30'$ east. The area of the State is estimated at 7,600 square miles; that of the valley, apart from the Hill tracts, is about 670 square miles, of which one-third is under cultivation. The population, according to the census of 1901, was 284,465.

The revenue of the last five years averages Rs. 4,28,066, while the tribute paid annually to the Government of India is Rs. 50,000.

2. His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh was 23 years, 11 months, 16 days old on 31st March 1909. His Highness is a Manipuri Kshatriya, and has three wives—1) Nganghom Ibemacha, (2) Chingakham Sayama Sakhi, (3) Nganghom Pree Sakhi.

The first Rani Nganghom Ibemacha became the mother of a daughter on 21st February 1909, and the second Rani gave birth to a son on 21st July 1908.

3. During the year there was no disturbance among the Manipuri population.

4. The conduct of the Hill tribes was satisfactory, except in the case of a few villages where punitive labour was imposed.

There are, however, several parts of the hills which, if not regularly toured in by a European officer, would require police outposts to ensure obedience to orders. Of the few serious criminal cases reported during the year, only the following case need be mentioned :—

* A Bengali shopkeeper at Tipaimukh was seriously wounded with a *dao*, and his shop was burned to the ground. Two Kukis were arrested on suspicion, but were discharged by the Political Agent for want of evidence.

The Chief on whose lands the outrage took place has been fined, and a Kuki hill person has been deputed to live in the village Senvong near Tipaimukh, so as to report unusual occurrences.

It is to be regretted that further enquiries have failed to clear up the murder (mentioned in last year's report) of two Kukis of Thombu village in the north-west of the State.

5. The Kukis living in the unadministered tract outside the eastern boundary of the State have been restless during the last year, and raids in which Kukis formerly subjects of the State took part have been committed in the Somra villages within one day's march of the Manipur boundary.

Many Kukis are said to have moved this year from Manipur into unadministered territory, and, as long as the Somra tract is unadministered, these most troublesome subjects of the State have every opportunity for committing pillage and dealing with any party.

DE ARMAMENT.

6. During the year 101 unlicensed guns were confiscated, of which 76 were surrendered voluntarily; seven guns were returned to the men who had produced them and the balance 24 were broken up.

The small number of unlicensed guns withdrawn during the present year, as compared with the previous year (586), is no doubt partly the natural result of vigorous searching for guns in previous years, but it is believed that many guns have been taken away by the Kukis who have migrated during the year to independent territory.

* Every effort is being made to withdraw all unlicensed guns still remaining in the State.

* There are at present 318 licensed guns.

Mr. Cosgravo, Vice-President of the Darbar, was on tour for 132 days. His chief tours were as follows:—

In October 1908 through the Tangkhul Naga villages and Chasad Kuki villages on the eastern boundary of the State. On this tour, enquiries were made about the unadministered territory, and a report was submitted to the Political Agent.

In December 1904 to Mao to meet Mr. Needham, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohima, and settle some outstanding land disputes between villages of the Naga Hills district and Manipur.

In addition, Mr. Cosgrave toured in the Valley in connection with revenue and fishery matters.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

The Deputy Collector was on tour for 83 days: the Sub-Deputy Collector for 43 days.

2. The survey of the four other *pinnas* having been completed in the previous year, the Inuphal *pinna* alone remained to be resurveyed.

The resurvey resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,342 in the revenue demand, and of 2,013 *bigas* in the area as shown under cultivation, the increase in area being due partly to the extension of cultivation, partly to the discovery during the survey operations of lands that had not been previously assessed.

In order to insure greater accuracy, a plane-table survey was made of the principal roads and rivers which form the natural boundaries of the various *talukas* and quarters of Imphal and also of the entire British reserve.

valleys bordering on the main valley

During the year, 1,060 petitions were received, referring to an area of 1,870 bighas, were received, and in 1971 remission petitions in the previous year.

The increase was entirely due to the severe cholera epidemic which swept through-out the valley. The epidemic also caused a great decrease in the area of waste land taken up for ordinary cultivation, only 2,281 *bighas* of waste land being taken up, as against 21,302 *bighas* in the previous year.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement made between the Manipur Company, Limited, some 18,023 *bighas*, or 4,505 acres, of land were granted revenue-free to the Company for operations in connection with the use.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

3. The system by which the Lakpas were paid fixed salaries like *Tahsildars* continued to be in force during the year under report. The percentage of collection during the year was 95.45, as compared with 97.50 in the previous year. The main cause of the decrease was the severe cholera epidemic, but the Deputy Collector reports also that, owing to the exigencies of treasury work, he could not tour as much as he would have liked.

As the Deputy Collector was not able to go far from Imphal, some of the Lakpas were sent to the more distant villages to stir up defaulters to pay revenue, and it is pleasing to note that Nongmaithem Kali Singh, Lakpa of the Ahalup *panna*, and his brother, Nongmaithem Nene Singh, Lakpa of the Naharup *panna*, are reported to have done very good work during the year.

DEMAND.

4. The current demand for the year was Rs. 3,09,795, as against Rs. 2,94,541 in 1907-1908 and Rs. 2,73,219 in 1906-1907. This steady increase, mainly due to the resurvey operations, is very satisfactory in a poor State like Manipur.

The arrears on current demand outstanding at the close of the year were Rs. 12,078, and there were no arrears on arrear demand.

COERCIVE MEASURES.

5. The only coercive measure used during the year was the sale of the defaulting estates. The Deputy Collector is inclined to think that defaulters are hereby treated with too much leniency.

The number of sale cases instituted during the year was 1,805, from which revenue amounting to Rs. 86 was realised. For want of no bid for 498 *bighas*, revenue to amount of Rs. 655 was remitted. The amount of revenue for which sale-cases were instituted was Rs. 3,681; out of this amount Rs. 2,940 was paid up by the *pottadars* before the sales were actually carried out.

6 *Remissions*.—The total remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 2,664, of which Rs. 685 was arrear demand and Rs. 2,009 current. These remissions are in favour of the blind, infirm, and orphans, and also represent doubtful and irrecoverable items.

7. *Receipts and Expenditure*—The total receipts under the head "Land Revenue" were Rs. 3,01,424 in the year, as against Rs. 2,90,609 in the previous year.

The total expenditure was Rs. 29,312, as compared with Rs. 26,552 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 2,760 representing the cost of the Jirighat settlement of the furniture for the Lakpa's office and of the printing of settlement forms.

The increase of Rs. 10,815 in the Land Revenue receipts is very satisfactory, and reflects much credit on the Revenue Office Staff, and more especially on Maulvi Faisuddin Ahmad, Deputy Collector, who since he has been in Manipur has rendered most valuable services to the State.

8. *Revenue Court Work*.—Out of 6,963 cases for disposal, 5,830 were disposed of during the year, leaving 1,135 cases pending at the close of the year, while in the previous year, out of 7,741 cases for disposal, 5,631 were disposed of, and 2,110 cases remained pending.

The decrease in cases was due partly to the cholera epidemic and partly to the completion of the survey of four *pannas* in the previous year.

9 *Jirighat Settlement*—As the Local Government refused to sanction the Darbar's proposal that all settlers at Jirighat should become Manipur State subjects, the Darbar passed a resolution that from 1st April 1909 all settlers at Jirighat should pay foreigner's tax at Rs. 5 per head like other British subjects living in the State. In consequence of this order of the Darbar, many of the settlers returned to their homes in Cachar, and when Mr. Cosgrave went to inspect the settlement operations in February 1909, he found matters in a most unsatisfactory state.

At present, the number of settlers at Jirighat is so small that the revenue paid by them will not cover the cost of the settlement operations and maulsadar's salary. Some 2,500 *akras* of land were surveyed at Jirighat during the field season.

as a great advantage to both the State and the settlers if some compromise arrived at by which, if the Darbar got jurisdiction over the settlers, the original assigner's tax might be rescinded.

The Settlement Clerk, Babu Chandra Nath De, worked well under very difficult conditions.

10. *Hill Tribes*.—The house-tax has been levied at the same rate as in former years, viz., Rs. 8 on all houses in the hills and ten annas on the houses of all Nāgas or Ukis living in the valley. Including an arrear demand of Rs. 1,404, the total demand for the year was Rs. 68,520, out of which Rs. 59,983 was collected. The rear balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,590, out of which Rs. 1,000 was collected just after 31st March 1909.

During the year, remissions were granted to the amount of Rs. 2,008, of which Rs. 795 was on account of Nāgas carrying from Silchar to Imphal the baggage of His Highness the Raja when the latter was returning from his visit to His Highness the Raja of Hill Tippera at Agartala, Rs. 842 for Tangkhul students attending schools, and Rs. 955 for miscellaneous remission.

House lists are made out each year for the Kuki villages on account of the migratory habits of Kukis, the Nāga villages which are permanent are only counted every third year. This year house lists for all Nāga and Kuki villages were made out, and the total number of houses assessable to house-tax was found to be 23,200, against 21,149 in the year 1905-1906.

Out of the total increase of 2,041 houses in the hill tracts, it is reported that 1,494 are in Kuki villages. This increase is due partly to new-comers entering the State from the Lu-Chi Hills and Chin Hills (Burma), partly to the fact that the Kukis are a prolific race and increasing in number. According to the house lists, there was an increase also among the Kabui Nāgas and Tangkhul Nāgas, though it has been generally considered that these two tribes are gradually dying out.

The Hill office establishment worked very well, especially the Head Clerk, Babu Nath Binariji, who, from 1st January to 31st March 1909, in addition to his own duties, acted as Head Clerk of the State Office and supervised efficiently the work both offices during the busiest months of the year.

The Subadars of the various *lams*, or divisions of the hill tracts, performed their duties satisfactorily.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. *Legislation*—Nil.

2. *Military Police Force*.—On 31st March 1909, the force, which is under the command of His Highness the Raja, consisted of 7 Native officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, 177 sepoy, 3 buglers and 1 drill instructor. During the year, an increase of eighty sepoy was sanctioned by Government, and the force was brought up to the sanctioned strength.

The force, however, is still too small to supply men if more outposts either for purposes of protection or punishment are required to be stationed in the hills, and such contingency is always possible in the hill tracts of Manipur, which are nearly twice the area of the Nāga Hills, and contain hillmen of many different tribes. The force still armed with Tower muskets, a considerable proportion of which does not appear to be in good order. The Vice-President on several occasions took a small escort of the State Military Police when touring in the Hills. On such occasions the escort was armed with Martini-Henry rifles, twenty-five rifles of that make being still held on loan from the Chindwin Military Police Battalion.

A member of honor from the force accompanied His Highness the Raja when he paid a State visit to His Highness the Raja of Hill Tippera at Agartala.

The outposts now maintained are—

Kohima road—one outpost, One non-commissioned officer, five sepoy.

Burma road—one ditto, One ditto, ditto, five ditto.

The guard at Kawpum on the Cachar Road was withdrawn during the year.

The Subadar Major of the Military Police is Mr. Manipuri, Nabajishor Singh, who, in addition to his duties as Subadar Major, also acts as Drill Instructor.

3. Naga Police.—The two small Naga thanas on the Kohima Road were maintained with the same force as in previous years, *vis.*, one head constable and four constables. It was found that the constables at Khongnem thana were continually ill, the Khongnem thana was moved to Karong, and now occupies the *pucca* building formerly occupied by the State Police.

Very few cases were reported by the Naga Police during the year, but it is probable that if these police were abolished, thefts would again become frequent on the Kohima Road.

The Naga Police are under the orders of the Vice-President of the Darbar.

4. Civil Police.—The Police member of the Darbar continues to hold charge of the Civil Police.

The Sub-Inspector, Rajbahu Sarma, investigated several cases in a very satisfactory manner, and it is possible that if he was allowed to exercise control over bad characters living in the valley outside Imphal the number of thefts would become less.

Several serious burglaries were committed in Imphal, notably in the bungalow of the Manager, Manipur Company, Limited, and in the post-office.

The culprit in the former case was arrested with some of the stolen property, and, being an old offender, has been sent to Sylhet Jail for a long term of imprisonment. Up to date the Police have not been able to discover who committed the post-office burglary. Both these burglaries took place in the British Reserve.

Cattle-theft is still prevalent in the valley, and it seems probable that many of the stolen cattle are sold by Manipuris to Tangkhul Nagas, who at certain seasons of the year kill cattle as sacrificial offerings for their deceased relations, and who in accordance with a recent order are not allowed now to purchase cattle in the valley. Under a recent order of the Darbar, the killing of cattle in the valley, which was a criminal offence before the British occupation in 1891, has again been prohibited.

5. Village Police.—The number of chaukidars in the valley is the same as last year, *vis.*, 212, and they continue to be paid partly in cash, partly by grants of land.

Some chaukidars who arrested the escaped convict who had stolen property worth Rs. 600 from the bungalow of the Manager, Manipur Company, Limited, were rewarded liberally.

The chaukidars do little in the way of "watch and ward," and it is worth consideration whether their duties could not be performed as efficiently under the old system of village officials. It is to be noted, however, that the chaukidars are reported to be useful in turning out the villagers to do the annual cold-weather repairs on the valley roads, and that they are a great convenience in collecting supplies for officers on tour.

6. Criminal and Civil Justice.—The jurisdiction of the various courts is the same as described in last year's report.

The Darbar in its judicial capacity tries all criminal cases beyond the jurisdiction of the Chirap, which has first-class powers.

As deeds of violence are very rare among the Manipuri population, the original criminal work of the Darbar is light, and the major portion of its judicial work is hearing appeals in civil and criminal cases from the decisions of the Chirap.

The other Manipuri Courts Sadr and Rural Panchayets remain as before.

Any case to which a British subject is concerned is tried in the Political Agent's court, while all civil and criminal cases in which hillmen are concerned are tried by the Vice-President.

All petitions in connection with the orders of the Chirap and Panchayat Courts or of a miscellaneous nature are received by the Judicial Member of the Darbar, who sits in open Court at the State Office.

7. Prisons.—The jail at Imphal is the only jail in the State. The buildings are in good order, and the Civil Surgeon advises on matters concerning sanitation.

On the 31st March 1900 there were 100 male convicts in the jail, 88 were Manipuris

Following statement shows how the jail population was employed:

(a) On State work under State Engineer	...	...	...	10,188
(b) Municipality	...	...	...	1,837
(c) Pumping	...	...	...	1,632
(d) Clearing tanks	...	...	...	816
(e) Polo-ground	...	...	...	1,911
(f) Working for State Officials	...	...	...	4,589
(g) Working in Jail garden	...	...	...	2,248
(h) Working in Jail, weaving, durr-y-making, oil-pressing	...	...	...	8,508
(i) Working in Jail, cooks, sick attendance, under trials	...	...	...	8,990
(j) Sick in hospital	...	...	...	1,198
(k) Lunatics	...	...	...	128
Total	...	...	...	82,681

In connection with this statement, it should be noted that under the City Surgeon's orders all labour was stopped from 8th May to 17th June, when the cholera epidemic was at its worst.

Mainly on account of this cause, the amount credited to the State as earnings of convicts during the year was only Rs. 2,932, as against Rs. 3,510 in the previous year, but the decrease in the jail population must also be taken into account.

8. There is no Municipality, though in Appendix XVI certain charges are claimed Municipal.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Though the rainfall was slightly higher than in the previous year, it was badly distributed, there being practically no rain before June. Owing to the prolonged drought and the cholera epidemic which accompanied it, cultivators were not able to prepare the fields for paddy till very late in the season, and in some places it was found impossible to bring high lands under cultivation at all.

The paddy crop was much better on the eastern side of the valley than on the western side, where the crop was very poor.

Taking the valley as a whole, the paddy crop may be estimated as a fourteen per cent increase on the previous year.

2. The prices of staple food-grains (see Appendix XVIII) were practically the same as in the previous year, except in the case of *matikalai*, the price of which again increased.

The export of rice and paddy was prohibited for some time during the cholera epidemic.

The total number of cattle and buffaloes exported during the year was 2,610, of which 1,385 were brought from Burma.

The export of bullocks from Manipur has been now prohibited by the Darbar.

3. *Trade*.—The working of the Manipur Company, Limited, was much hindered by the dry season, as owing to the want of rain it was found impossible to prepare land for mulberry, while the cholera epidemic caused great difficulties in obtaining labour.

The Manager reports that in spite of these adverse circumstances the progress of agriculture was not unsatisfactory.

As the Company intend to manufacture *ghee*, and consider that the supply of milk yielded by the cows in Manipur could be increased by inter-breeding, four Jersey bulls, four Jersey cows and two Jersey bulls were imported at the expense of the company from England during the year. One Jersey bull has since died, anthrax being suspected to be the cause of death, but it will be interesting to watch the result of this enterprising experiment in improving the breed of the local cattle.

4. The price received for the samples of lac sent to Calcutta (see last year's report) was poor, but as the demand for this commodity is said to be increasing, it might be found profitable to extend the cultivation. Some experiments have been

It is cultivating lac in the Langol Hill Forest reserve near Imphal. Notwithstanding the fact that it is difficult to carry out such experiments with success, if a young man was trained at the Dehra Dun Forest School, it is probable that his knowledge would be of great practical use in developing the natural resources of the State.

It is hoped that some revenue may be received next year by working a rubber plantation on the western border of the State in co-operation with the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cachar.

A proposal from a Lakhimpur trader to open out a tea-garden in the south-east of the State where the indigenous tea-plant is found was negatived by the Darbar, as the proposal did not appear satisfactory.

5. In Appendix XIX will be found all details of expenditure.

The main works undertaken were as follows :—

Cachar Road.—The Iron rest-house was dismantled and a new rest-house was built at mile 58, the marches thereby being made more equal. The road was kept in good order throughout the year.

Valley roads.—New rest-houses were built at Myang, Imphal, and at Thobal. A new iron bridge on the Yari-pok road was commenced, and three foot bridges in Imphal completed.

Tanks.—Three new tanks were completed in the palace grounds at a cost of Rs. 1,152.

Imphal Buildings.—The usual repairs were carried out, and the State Engineer's bungalow was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 2,194.

Palace Buildings.—His Highness the Raja's palace was completed and occupied in November.

Twenty-eight outhouses, including houses for the three Ranis and His Highness the Raja's mother, were built, covering an area of 21,134 square feet.

An acetylene gas installation was erected in the palace and also serves the coaching roads. In all, there are 70 lights in the palace and twenty street lamps; cost of the installation was Rs. 6,221.

A metalled road, twelve feet wide, leading up to the palace was also completed.

The brick building known as the Jagomohan was completed up to roof level, and in the *mandap*, pillars for iron standards were completed. Owing to want of money, it was found impossible to take in hand last year or this year the construction of a new temple of *Govindji* for the palace estimated to cost Rs. 30,000, but it is expected that money will be available next year.

Mr. Pritchard was in charge throughout the year as State Engineer, and the completion of the palace in the face of many difficulties of labour and transport is a proof of the energy and resource which he always displays.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1. Full details of receipts and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXII.

2. **Receipts.**—Under the head "Demand" only the budget estimates for the reign of the Raja, "Forest," "Law and Justice," "Jail," and "Miscellaneous" have, last year, been included, as it is not possible to give specific figures for the year under these heads. The receipts under the heads "Land Revenue" (see Part II, paragraph 7) and "Forest" were extremely satisfactory.

There was an enormous increase in forest revenue, the receipts under this head amounting to Rs. 25,597, as against Rs. 16,031 in the previous year, while the budget estimate was only Rs. 7,000.

Though this increase in forest revenue may be mainly due to the clearance of land by settlers on the banks of the Jini and Barak Rivers, causing greater facility in drawing timber from the interior of the forests, it seems probable that there have been an increased demand for timber in Cachar. No information, however, is available on this point.

The receipts from fisheries were also satisfactory, especially as large remissions had been granted on account of the prolonged drought and severe cholera epidemic. It is hoped that in a few years the State will be able to derive some revenue under the head "Fisheries" from the working of the fisheries.

Expenditure.—The expenditure was below the estimated amount in some respects but exceeded the estimates considerably under the heads "Raja's Civil List," "State works," and "Medical."

On account of want of funds in the budget under those heads, the sanction of the Local Government was obtained at various times in the year to the withdrawal of Rs. 70,112 from the Reserve for meeting the following charges :—

(1) Rs. 13,000 for constructing certain buildings at the new palace.

(2) Rs. 8,500 for Medical charges incurred in connection with the cholera epidemic.

Rs. 9,000 for State works charges mainly on account of the increased cost of freight during the cholera epidemic.

Rs. 15,000 for Raja's Civil List to pay expenses of a pilgrimage to Brindaban and cost of *Srudhs* of His Highness the Raja's relations and followers.

(8) Rs. 20,612 for paying off debts incurred by the Rajbari with certain traders.

Although sanction was obtained from the Local Government to the withdrawal of this total amount of Rs. 70,112 from the Reserve, the actual receipts only fell short of the total expenditure by Rs. 22,135.

The reduction of the State Reserve is therefore more apparent than real, and the receipts for the year would have covered the total expenditure if it had not been necessary to meet the unusual charge of Rs. 29,612 on account of the debts incurred by the Rajbari.

4. *General.*—No court-fee stamps are levied in any of the State Courts.

Arrangements have been made for establishing two timber-toll stations in the valley as an experimental measure from 1st April 1909.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITATION.

1. *Medical.*—At the close of the year the dispensaries at Thobal and Mairang were closed by order of His Highness the Raja, as he did not consider that the attendance at them was sufficient to justify their up-keep. The Civil Surgeon, however, remarks that both these dispensaries proved useful adjuncts to the State Hospital at Imphal, and that the compounders in charge were able to inform the Civil Surgeon of the health of the surrounding villages.

In the year under report 272 minor operations and 36 major operations were performed, as against 424 minor operations and 60 major operations in the previous year.

The Civil Surgeon attributes the decrease in operations to the large decrease in population owing to the severe cholera epidemic. It is, however, probable that the frequent transfers of the Civil Surgeon during the year were also a contributing cause of the decrease in operations.

2. *Vaccination.*—Out of 13,320 vaccinations 11,126 were successful, 225 unsuccessful, 1,969 unknown. As in former years, the Manipuris were in favour of vaccination, while the hillmen opposed it.

3. *Personnel.*—The following officers held the appointment of Civil Surgeon during the year :—

Late Lieutenant J. Catto, I.M.S., 1st April to 6th May 1908. Captain T. C. Rutherfordord, I.M.S., 15th May to 31st May. Captain E. A. Roberts, I.M.S., 31st May to 25th June. Mr. H. Lyngdoh, Assistant Surgeon, 25th June to 4th November. Captain E. T. Harris, I.M.S., 4th November 1908 to 10th January 1909. Lieutenant F. Stevenson, I.M.S., 16th January to 31st March 1909.

It will be seen that Manipur was without a Civil Surgeon for nine days after the death of Lieutenant Catto when the epidemic was at its most severe stage.

As a medical officer in Military employ would have to accompany his regiment if sent into cholera camp, and it appears that two officers of the Indian Medical Service, not always available for Manipur, it would seem advantageous to the Darbar to secure the services of an experienced Assistant Surgeon for the State.

4. *The cholera epidemic.*—Owing to continued drought, cholera broke out in the valley about 20th April 1908, and the epidemic continued in a virulent form till the end of June. On 7th May Lieutenant Catto, I.M.S., died of cholera, and as he had been visiting the infected quarters of Imphal it may be said that he fell a victim to duty. The State lost a most capable doctor at the time of greatest need.

Results.—At the Lower Primary examination 178 candidates appeared; 118 passed, 81 being placed in the First Division, 41 in the Second Division, and 46 in the Third Division.

At the Upper Primary examination 48 candidates appeared; out of these 35 passed, 8 being placed in the First Division, 9 in the Second Division, and 5 in the Third Division.

Out of the 48 candidates who appeared at the Upper Primary examination 17 were sent up from the Johnstone School, of whom 17 passed.

The decrease in the percentage of boys who passed the examinations as compared with last year is attributed to the fact that the schools were closed for two months during the cholera epidemic.

8. Bengali School.—At this school, which was established by Colonel Maxwell for the benefit of the children of Bengali clerks living in the State, twenty-one boys appeared at the annual examination. Out of this number 15 boys were passed in the First Division, one in the Second Division, and three in the third Division. The total cost of maintaining the school was Rs. 845, while the amount realised as school fees was Rs. 200.

9. Library.—The library, which is situated in the compound of the Johnstone School, supplies books on payment to the various schools in the State. The sale proceeds for the year amounted to Rs. 1,116, but it is possible that even larger profits might be made.

10. Scholarships.—The total amount spent during the year on scholarships was Rs. 2,782.

One youth who passed the Entrance Examination, and is reading for the Intermediate Examination, has been granted a State scholarship in addition to the Government scholarship which he is enjoying at the Dacca College (see paragraph 1) and a scholarship has also been granted to another youth to read at Sylhet for the Entrance Examination.

Yambem Bejoy Singh, to whom a State scholarship was granted at the Dacca Technical School, has passed the Sub-Overseer examination.

11. Technical School.—The Punjabi master carpenter who was appointed last year as teacher of this school has returned to the Punjab, and efforts are being made to get another suitable man in his place.

The scholars at the Technical School are reported not to be inclined to do practical work with their own hands, so it is doubtful at present whether the school will be a success, unless only boys of the artisan class are admitted.

12. Hill Schools.—Among the Tangkhul Naga villages, there are nine schools of which the most important is at Ukrul, where Mr. Pettigrew of the American Baptist Mission has lived for many years. This school has done much useful work in educating Tangkhul Nagas to be State peons and school masters. The best pupils at the other Tangkhul schools, where the Tangkhul Naga language is taught in Roman characters, are encouraged to go on to the Ukrul school, where Manipuri is taught in the Bengali character.

From a practical point of view, it would be preferable to teach Manipuri from the start at the village schools, but as Mr. Pettigrew, who acts as Inspector of the Tangkhul schools prefers that the scholars at the village schools should first learn to read and write their own language, it has been decided to continue the same curriculum at the new village schools which are being opened next year.

The villages in the north of the State appear to consider that their villages acquire dignity by possessing a school, but when the school has been opened for a year or so, the attendance decreases greatly.

There were six schools in the northern hills, of which the school at Maram was closed at the end of the year on account of the continued bad attendance.

There were four schools among the Kukis on the Lushai border.

During the year two of these schools were abolished and two new schools were opened at other villages. These Kuki schools possibly justify the small amount spent on them, but it is difficult to exercise supervision over them, and efforts to persuade the more-promising pupils to study Manipuri at Imphal have so far proved unsuccessful.

The total expenditure on the schools in the hills was Rs. 2,000.

The Education Member of the Darbar has general control over the schools in the Manipur Valley.



Babu Golap Singh was in charge as Deputy Inspector of Schools throughout the year. He showed himself most energetic in inspecting schools and in impressing on the villagers the numerous benefits to be derived from education. He paid much attention to the repairs of the school buildings.

The schools in the hills are under the control of the Vice-President of the Darbar.

CHAPTER VIII.

Mr. Cosgrave held the appointment of Vice-President of the Darbar throughout the year.

In the death of Ningomba Ningthouba Yaiskul Lakpa, additional member of the Darbar, Babham Sekhor Singh Major was appointed in his place.

Babu Ambica Charan Ghose, Head Clerk, State Office, and Darbar Clerk, acted his duties most satisfactorily. During his absence on privilege leave, Babu Nath Banarji acted as Head Clerk, State Office, while Babu Rajani Kanta Kar, Assistant, State Office, acted as Clerk to the Darbar.

The more junior Manipuri clerks in the State Office have done well during the year and as in addition several promising apprentices have been enrolled, it is hoped eventually the whole State Office establishment will be Manipuri born and bred in the State.

W. A. COSGRAVE.

Vice-President, Manipur State Darbar.

The 27th May 1909.

APPENDIX I.

List of High Officials in the Manipur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-1909.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
L. W. Davis, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Offg. Political Agent	1st April 1908 ...	16th February 1909.
Col. J. Shakespear, C.I.F., D.S.O., I.A.	Ditto ditto	17th Feb. 1909..	31st March 1909..
W. A. Cosgrave, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Vic.-Presid nt, Manipur State Darbar.	1st April 1908	Ditto.
W. Pritchard, Esq. ...	State Engineer ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Lajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Lamananda Singh ...	Mo-rang Ningthou ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Vingthou Jamba Gokul Singh ...	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Isognaijam Ibungo Chouba Singh	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jindhu Madhab Shastri ...	Additional Member ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Vingomba Nit' owba	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	28th May 1908.
Lubia Tamro Singh	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	31st March 1909.
Isobam Shekhor Singh	Ditto ditto ..	1st July 1908 ...	Ditto. ---
Lajkumar Pushkor Singh ...	President of the <i>Chirap</i> Court.	1st Apl. 1908 ...	Ditto.
Shingakhamba Jhanajit Singh ...	Member of the <i>Chirap</i> Court.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Shandra Mukha Singh Pukhramba	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Isagom Tomchouba Singh ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Vingthawjamba Kula Chandra Singh.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Isulvi Fairuddin Ahmad, Deputy Collector.	In charge of Land Revenue office	1st Apl. 1908 ...	28th September 1908.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ..	1st Jan. 1909 ...	31st March 1909.
Isulvi Abdul Wahed, Sub-Deputy Collector.	Ditto ditto ...	29th Sep. 1908...	31st December 1908.
Isabu Gagan Chandra Aditya ...	Head Clerk, Political Agency.	1st Apl. 1908 ...	31st March 1909.
Isabu Ambica Charan Ghose ...	Head Clerk, State office.	Ditto ...	Ditto
Isaba Kanta Singh ...	Subedar Major, State Military Police.	Ditto ...	Ditto
Isalap Singh ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Ditto	Ditto.

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in Force in the Manipur State

Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Law	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Forces in the State for 1908-1909.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.							Total cost of the force at end of the current year.
	At end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiment, Battalion or Sub-division.	Number of guns.	European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Parting men.		
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, etc.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Cavalry	
Sappers	
Artillery	
Infantry	
Imperial Troops.	...	180	48	10	8	15	300	1	235	...	7	18	175	
Service	
Total	160	48	10	8	15	300	1	235	...	7	18	175	

APPENDIX IV (1).

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Military Police for the year 1908-1909.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or punished in any manner.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. s. p.	Rs.							
Subadar Major ...	1	50 0 0	600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Drill Instructor ...	1	29 8 0	354	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ditto for compensation allowance.	...	2 0 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subadars ...	2	30 0 0	720	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Jamadars ...	4	20 0 0	960	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Havildars ...	11	12 0 0	1,584	...	...	1	...	1	10	...
Naiks ...	6	10 0 0	720	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Sepoys ...	143	7 0 0	12,012	1	80	1	...	5	100	...
Hugler ...	3	7 0 0	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bugler-major ...	1	3 0 0	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drill sep. ...	3	1 0 0	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kote Lan & Naiks ...	2	1 0 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
School master ...	1	2 0 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Good conduct pay of sepoy	74	1 8 0	1,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good conduct pay of sepoy	61	1 0 0	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerical and Miscellaneous.										
Head clerk ...	1	40 0 0	480	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Armourer ...	1	20 0 0	240	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tailor ...	2	10 0 0	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ty. & chandidar ...	1	5 0 0	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter ...	1	2 0 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweepers ...	4	8 0 0	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Much ...	1	7 0 0	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ho pital establishments.										
Compounder ...	1	15 0 0	180	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Water carrier ...	1	8 0 0	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swan ...	1	8 0 0	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandman ...	1	150 0 0	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bandman ...	10	1 0 0	1,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Apprentice boys ...	1	5 0 0	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	4,894	1	81	2	...	6	124	...

APPENDIX IV.

ment showing the strength, cost, and discipline of the Civil Police for the year

Office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Records.		Munitions.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished militarily.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	At Rs. 40 for 3 months.	120	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	At Rs. 42 for 9 months.	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 at Rs. 20.	240	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	1 at Rs. 16... + 2-8 allowance.	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 at Rs. 12...	144	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	Rs. 12...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3 at Rs. 9 + good conduct allowance	380	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	Rs. 1 to one.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4 at Rs. 8 ..	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12 at Rs. 7...	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	At Rs. 2...	5,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 At Rs. 5...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	337	8,112	...	1	...	...	...	11	...

APPENDIX V.

showing the working of the Civil Police in the Manipur State during the year 1908-1909.

	Number of offenses.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent up for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions columns 6 and 7.		Percentage of convictions of accused sent up for trial.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Police, Manipur.	351	385	343	178	106	127	67	63	39	83	19.59	35.38	63.2	40.6
...	351	385	343	178	106	127	67	63	39	83	19.59	35.38	63.2	40.6

APPENDIX VI.

showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1908-1909.

Manipur State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police, Sadr, Imphal	Rs. 10,364	Rs. 10,394	Rs. 2,072	Rs. 3,928	19.59	38.11
...	10,364	10,394	2,072	3,928	19.59	38.11

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons			
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment not sent.	
								Simple.	Altogether.	Simple.	Altogether.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.P.O.											
eting public servant in sight of public functions, " ... 186	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
ersonation for purpose in proceeding in suit or action, section 205	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
charge of offence made intent to injure, section 211	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..
uring an offender, " ... 212	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
g gift to help to recover property, etc., section .. 215	..	9	9	1	9	13	5	..	5	..	..
nce or obstruction to apprehension of another person, section .. 225	1	..	1	..	1	5	5	..	..	..	..
using counterfeit coin by a who knew it to be sofeit when he became used thereof, section 242	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
ig place of worship with to insult the religion of a class, section .. 236	..	1	1	..	1	3	3	..	3	..	..
ily causing hurt, section 323	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
andly causing grievous injury, section .. 325	..	4	4	..	4	5	5	..	..	..	..
ting theft, section .. 379	1	26	27	35	21	29	5	..	5	..	..
n dwelling house, etc., " ... 380	1	48	49	70	48	24	9	..	9	..	..
by clerk or servant of in possession of his property, section .. 381	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	3	..	..
r dishonest misap- propriation of property ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
l ... of trust .. 396	1	12	13	7	12	10	4	..	3	..	..
l ... of trust by " ... 397	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
over ..	6	169	115	126	104	105	48	..	27	..	..

TABLE VII.
 Disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1908-1909.

Sex.	Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, including fines.	Number of persons died during the year.	Period of Imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.
						Under one month.	From 1 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	
M.	24	28	20	24	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	25	29	21	25	21	21	21	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Number of persons awaiting trial.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of persons confined, including fines.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of persons died during the year.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Under one month.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 1 to 3 months.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 3 to 6 months.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 6 to 12 months.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 1 to 3 years.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 3 to 5 years.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 5 to 10 years.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Above 10 years.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Capital punishment.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Awaiting trial.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of persons

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons.			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.	
								Single.	Recurrent.	Single.	Recurrent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brought forward ...	0	109	115	120	104	105	43	...	27	...	...
L.P.C.											
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, section ... 411	1	2	3	4	3	5	3	...	3	...	...
Habitually dealing in stolen property, section ... 413	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	...	...
Cheating by personation, section ... 416	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating, section ... 417	...	2	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Committing mischief and then by causing damage, section ... 427	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by fire, section ... 436	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass, section ... 418	...	2	2	...	2	7	7	...	...	...	...
Larking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment, section ... 454	...	24	24	31	23	19	3	...	3	...	...
Larking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment, section ... 457	1	133	134	106	132	31	3	...	3	...	...
Forgery of valuable security or will, section ... 407	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
False statement made in any declaration which by law receivable as evidence, section ... 199	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persecuting a public servant, section ... 170	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped from custody, section ... 216	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coins, section ... 231	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder, section ... 302	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder, section ... 307	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide, section ... 300	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body, section ... 318	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery, section ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disorderly conduct in a public place, section ... 400	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief, section ... 429	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass, section ... 117	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	179	288	242	271	178	63	...	30	...	...



dead or, and cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1908-1909.

[illegible]

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the past year.	Brought to trial in 1900-1901.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to a Mental Asylum.	Sent, except to Government.	Persons committed to the Government.	
				Arrested by Police.	Up on warrants.	On remand.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Court.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Superintendent, Manipal State's Court	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipal State Darbar	37	6	20	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hil Court	86	44	2	10	23	62	1	8	130	100	11	24	51	...	...	...	...
Mag Court	400	376	8	236	104	150	110	69	496	793	206	320	129	7	32	...	...
Swan Panchayat Court	70	45	21	...	18	92	4	4	100	120	17	66	37	...	...	...	...
Swan Panchayat	127	116	2	...	41	76	33	...	210	127	57	30	54	15	1	...	...
Total	708	581	56	250	184	371	123	78	600	1,128	232	400	206	26	20	...	...

statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manipal State during the year 1908-1909.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Applications rejected.	Sentences								Proceedings suspended.		Referred.		Further sanction, etc., ordered.		Fugitives.		
			Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
per State Darbar	...	31	3	3	20	15	8	4	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(p Courts)	...	14	1	1	8	6	2	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	45	4	4	28	21	10	5	24	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CIVIL WORKS.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1908-1909.

[illegible]



APPENDIX XI.



CIVIL WORKS.—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Nature of applications pending at close of the year.						
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sup Court	81	81	Rs. 18,101	113	73	Rs. 8,130	130	133	Rs. 18,210	85	111	Rs. 1,785	81	68	Rs. 16,408	14	12	10
Sub Court.	180	160	8,837	406	443	8,210	694	885	11,547	544	481	4,700	140	104	6,707	34	30	...
Total	261	241	26,938	519	517	16,340	820	1,018	29,757	129	159	6,485	221	172	23,115	48	42	10

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORKS.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, 1908-1909.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.			Filed during			Total.			Disposed of during			Closing balance.			Value of appeals filed during			How disposed of					Average duration.	
	Past year.	Present year.	...	Past year.	Present year.	...	Past year.	Present year.	...	Past year.	Present year.	...	Past year.	Present year.	...	Past year.	Present year.	...	Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions annulled.	Cases remanded for retrial.	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Sup Court	12	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sub Court	15	15	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201
Total	27	19	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301

Court of His Honour the ...
 Superintendent of Manipur
 Manipur State Darbar
 Sub Court

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jail and lock-up in the Manipur Jail during the year 1908-1909.

Stations.	Number of persons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of actual under trial.	Remarks short- ing numbers missing in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur—Imphal	1	148	288	51,810	48,719	141'84	117'08	104	Rs. 8,388	18 days	8
Total	1	148	288	51,810	48,719	141'84	117'08	104	8,388	18 days	8

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the year 1908-1909.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending acquisition at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1908-1909.

Description	Past year.			Present year.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Nil.—The Registration Act is not in force.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities of the Manipur State during the year 1909.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1907.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1909.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Municipal establishment	Rs. 1,450	Rs. 1,018	...
Municipal contingencies	317	...
Lighting	6,815	1,225	...
Total	7,775	3,220	...

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Manipur State during 1908-1909.

Manipur State.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908.	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 10 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manipur, 1908-1909
Average for 10 years

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Articles.	During March, past year.		During March, present year.		Remarks.
1	2		3		4
Paddy	Rs. 0 14 0	0 14 0	Per maund of 80 lbs.
Rice, 1st quality	1 12 0	1 10 0	Ditto ditto.
" 2nd	1 8 0	1 6 0	Ditto ditto.
Millet	5 0 0	8 0 0	Ditto ditto.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1908-1909.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ESTABLISHMENT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
1. State Engineer's pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,840
2. Office establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,017
3. Imphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	704
4. Cachar road	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,608
5. Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,258
6. Borna and rest houses establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	831
7. Temporary establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
8. Travelling of	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
9. Cachar road	...	1,119	...	...	...	...	...
0. Ditto bridges	...	203	...	...	...	...	...
1. Ditto rest houses	1,106	816	1,997	...	...	...	1,997
2. Valley roads Ponow bridge	1,663	951	2,604	...	...	...	1,108
3. Bridges	...	0	30	...	...	...	2,804
4. Drain pipes	...	350	711	1,094	...	...	80
5. Rest houses	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,094
6. Roads, mules	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407
7. Stock and mules	3,110	...	3,410	...	...	...	2,410
8. Tanks and water-supply	...	2,744	2,744	...	...	...	2,744
9. River bund	...	48	43	...	...	...	43
0. Markets and bazaar	1,969	...	1,969	...	...	...	1,969
1. Governmental summer residence	...	203	203	...	...	...	203
2. ...	200	...	200	...	...	...	200

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1908-1909—continued.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BUILDINGS IN IMPHAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
23 Jail buildings ...	...	1,304	1,308	...	...	...	1,304
24 Pak-bungalow buildings ...	...	14	145	...	...	...	145
25 Police buildings...	...	1,468	1,468	...	...	...	1,468
26 Medical buildings...	...	600	600	...	...	...	600
27 <i>Chattrap and panchayat Courts</i>	...	200	200	...	...	...	200
28 European officer's quarters ...	...	2,863	2,863	...	...	...	2,863
29 Offices ...	...	688	688	...	...	...	688
29 Education buildings ...	...	705	705	...	...	...	705
30 Clerks' quarters ..	533	644	1,181	...	...	...	1,181
31 Miscellaneous buildings ..	...	300	300	...	...	...	300
32 Postal building ..	...	40	40	...	...	...	40
33 Office contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,347
34 Palace ..	5,575	...	5,575	...	...	...	5,575
35 Ditto out-houses ...	26,041	...	26,041	...	...	...	26,041
36 Ditto Jagamohan ..	11,161	...	11,161	...	...	...	11,161
37 Ditto Mandap ...	12,311	...	21,311	...	...	...	21,311
38 Palace lighting ..	12,321	...	12,321	...	...	...	12,321
39 Levelling and chalking ..	601	...	601	...	...	...	601
40 Tanks ...	1,132	...	1,132	...	...	...	1,132
41 Road ..	1,168	...	1,168	...	...	...	1,168
42 Municipal expenditure as per Statement A VI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,270
43 M o-Manipur road ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
44 Private works ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	885
45 Civil List ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Total ...	89,471	10,063	1,06,133	...	...	...	1,56,786

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Manipur State during the year 1908-1909.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Manipur State during the year 1908
1909.

[illegible]



26

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1900-1901

Receipts							
Nature of demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during previous year.	during the current year.	Balance
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at the commencement of the year.	...	...	...	2,70,075	...	...	...
Land revenue ...	6,340	3,09,847	3,16,186	3,01,124	2,90,609	2,624	12,079
Hill tribes ...	1,404	62,122	63,526	59,938	67,175	2,008	1,590
Fisheries ...	3,420	37,768	41,188	33,212	31,359	5,521	8,456
Foreigner's tax ...	...	8,000	8,000	6,489	9,256	...	...
Ferry revenue ...	...	547	547	517	381	...	...
Salt revenue ...	...	2,630	2,630	1,630	2,560	973	37
Forests ...	...	7,000	7,000	25,597	10,031	...	...
Tea seed ...	...	1,200	1,200	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice ...	...	2,000	2,000	2,013	3,263	...	...
Jail ...	...	3,000	3,000	2,932	3,555	...	...
Excise ...	...	1,412	1,412	1,412	...	...	...
Kuko Valley compensation ...	...	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	3,000	3,000	8,970	16,651	...	...
Total ...	11,173	4,44,796	4,55,969	4,50,479	4,47,130	11,131	16,180
Adding opening balance ...	...	...	..	7,20,554	...	...	...

Disbursements.

Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year	Current year.	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—ADMINISTRATION.				
Pay and allowance of Vice-President	13,275	13,275	13,550	13,275
Travelling allowance of ditto.	1,200	1,000	1,038	1,049
Pay of Darlar Members	5,332	5,400	5,778	4,897
Pay of establishment	7,600	7,752	7,186	7,691
Travelling allowance	100	100	52	...
Contingencies	3,593	2,964	3,106	4,793
Total	31,500	30,491	30,768	31,095
II.—LAND REVENUE.				
Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, pay and allowance	4,100	4,100	5,287	4,038
Travelling allowance of ditto	100	500	609	702
Office establishment	4,156	3,919	4,173	3,323
Field establishment	9,193	9,192	9,230	9,235
Lakpa's establishment	200	...	209	...
Jamghat establishment and travelling allowance	2,500	1,910	3,510	2,280
Contingencies	...	...	...	...
Total	27,676	23,600	29,712	20,558
Grand Total	59,176	54,091	60,480	51,653

APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Disbursements—continued.

Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	59,176	56,091	60,080	57,642
III.—HILL TRIBES.				
Establishment	5,516	5,616	5,444	4,944
Travelling allowance	100	100	...	...
Contingencies	2,600	284	3,492	284
Hill Education establishment	3,360	2,544	2,044	1,902
Ditto contingencies	1,181	1,703	981	1,561
Naga Police establishment	1,008	...	1,008	...
Total	13,765	10,307	12,719	8,695
IV.—SALT.				
Contingencies	300	1,000	...	989
V.—FOREST.				
Establishment	552	552	600	538
Contingencies	48	48	95	40
Total	600	600	695	578
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE				
Establishment	5,084	5,418	5,603	5,410
Contingencies	252	152	113	...
Total	5,336	5,600	5,716	5,410
VII.—RAJA'S CIVIL LIST.				
Personal allowance of His Highness the Raja	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,100
Maintenance of Raja's family and temples, including allowance to Raja's guru.	9,720	9,360	9,745	9,284
Allowance to the detenue at Hazaribagh	1,260	1,260	855	1,320
Incidental charges on installation ... ..	...	...	...	24,820
Allowance to Raja's guardian ... ..	...	...	...	490
Installation expenses ... ..	...	11,000	...	12,923
Raja's private servants and temporary establishment ... ..	...	...	...	268
Contribution towards the buildings of the houses of His Highness the Raja's birth ... ..	...	...	...	4,500
Pension to Rai Bama Charan Mukhopadhyay Bahadur ... ..	...	...	715	...
Contingencies	21,380	20,380	65,080	10,147
Total	50,360	60,000	94,395	80,860
Carried over	1,50,117	1,33,518	1,73,605	1,54,179



Disbursements—continued.

Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual ex.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	1,30,117	1,33,508	1,73,805	1,54,179
VIII.				
State works ...	1,27,810	1,20,000	1,56,759	1,61,973
IX.—MILITARY POLICE.				
Pay of the Force and Establishment ...	25,484	22,884	23,513	22,216
Contingencies ...	2,816	3,500	2,816	3,461
Total ...	28,300	26,384	26,329	25,677
X.—CIVIL POLICE.				
Pay of establishment ...	8,544	9,756	7,061	9,092
Contingencies ...	1,352	...	417	...
Total ...	9,896	9,756	8,408	9,092
XI.—JAIL.				
Establishment ...	2,304	2,160	2,197	2,226
Clothing, food, and miscellaneous ...	3,496	3,500	4,379	2,822
Manufacture ...	2,500	1,850	1,810	2,348
Expenses of Andaman prisoners ...	1,200	1,200	936	1,150
Total ...	9,500	8,800	9,322	8,546
XII.—MEDICAL.				
Allowance of Civil Surgeon ...	1,275	1,275	1,458	1,275
Travelling allowance ...	800	800	670	550
Pay of State Hospital ...	915	1,010	665	598
Pay of other establishment ...	2,411	2,100	2,731	1,937
Vaccination establishment ...	91	911	555	859
Medicine, diet and other contingencies ..	5,091	4,791	7,193	6,660
Total ...	11,417	11,000	13,867	11,889
Carried over ...	3,17,070	3,09,333	3,33,327	3,70,756

APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Disbursements—continued.

Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	3,17,070	3,09,338	3,86,287	3,70,338
XIII.—EDUCATION.				
Pay of establishment ...	15,449	13,560	14,672	13,349
Capitation grant ...	3,510	3,276	2,998	2,612
Contribution to Johnstone School ...	4,300	4,506	4,443	3,957
Travelling allowance ...	750	700	516	559
Scholarships ...	3,216	2,930	2,782	2,430
Books and stationery ...	1,000	1,200	710	1,591
Furniture ...	665	711	665	665
Buildings ...	360	300	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	400	512	212	379
Total ...	20,680	27,995	26,998	25,516
XIV.—POSTAL.				
Establishment ...	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840
Contingencies ...	560	560	145	302
Total ...	4,400	4,400	3,985	4,142
XV.				
Expedition and tours ...	2,000	2,000	434	292
XVI.				
Tea seed ...	509	...	...	...
XVII.				
Tribute ...	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.				
Est. bishment ...	2,029	1,860	2,028	1,860
Contingencies ...	2,972	2,240	872	362
Total ...	5,000	4,100	2,900	2,222
Total expenditure of the year ...	4,08,650	3,97,833	4,72,614	4,53,422
Add Closing Balance	2,47,940	...
Grand Total	7,20,554	...

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MASSACHUSETTS
1908

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Municipal States during the year 1908											
Municipality.	Total number of patients treated.	Number of in-door patients.									
		Out-door, old and new treated.		Out-door.		In-door.		Cured.		Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Worcester Dispensary	14,000	12,000	210	1	27	10	25	15	...	On a course of treatment	...
Lowell	2,570	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andover	4,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ware	5,480	5,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ware	1,736	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31,004	24,432	215	120	27	10	25	15	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXIV.
Vital statistics of the State for the year 1908-1909.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
		1908.	1909.			1908.	1909.			Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total (Of no register)													

APPENDIX XXV.
Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Municipal State for the year 1908-1909.

Municipality.	Description of schools.	Number of pupils.		Daily average attendance.	Expenditures.		
		1908.	1909.		High school.	Secondary.	Primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Worcester
Lowell
Andover
Ware
Ware

